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FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900. No. 387

MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	80,180	17.....	84,260
2.....	80,210	18.....	84,100
3.....	80,820	19.....	86,090
4.....	80,800	20 Sunday.....	84,120
5.....	82,358	21.....	83,060
6 Sunday.....	84,200	22.....	83,450
7.....	80,090	23.....	82,410
8.....	79,240	24.....	82,570
9.....	86,860	25.....	82,840
10.....	88,970	26.....	84,970
11.....	84,460	27 Sunday.....	83,890
12.....	90,280	28.....	82,820
13 Sunday.....	84,770	29.....	82,090
14.....	84,710	30.....	82,810
15.....	84,460	31.....	82,180

Total for the month.....2,884,635

Less all copies spoiled in printing, lost or over filed.....412

Net number distributed.....2,884,223

Average daily distribution.....93,361

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 1.6 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1900.

J. F. FARISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

PLUCKY BLOOMINGTON.

American pluck of the finest type is revealed in the undaunted spirit with which the people of Bloomington, Ill., are already setting to work to rebuild that considerable portion of their city which was recently destroyed by fire.

This is the indomitable spirit that has always been the keynote of the marvelous march of progress in the Middle West. Equally in its degree Bloomington manifests the same courage and energy that were shown by Chicago following the great fire of a generation ago in that city. With the ruins of its burnt district still smoking, this brave Illinois town has already begun plans for rebuilding, and its architects are busy with the necessary preliminaries.

St. Louis extends to Bloomington its congratulations on the spirit thus displayed. The recent disaster was well-nigh overwhelming in extent, but it will prove perhaps to have been for the ultimate good of the community. Bloomington pluck, energy and enterprise are being illustrated in a manner which commands the business men of that city to the entire business world.

ONE GOOD FEATURE.

It is unexpectedly gratifying to be able to commend that feature of the Philadelphia platform which declares for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industry in charge of a secretary, who shall have a seat in the Cabinet.

The movement in favor of the establishment of such a Cabinet office was begun some years ago, and was more or less nonpartisan in its inception. It was due to a recognition of the fact that the growing business interests of the country demanded such action, and that American commerce and industries should receive the Cabinet attention possible only through the creation of a special Cabinet portfolio for that purpose.

St. Louis was well to the front among the greater American cities in advocating the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industry, and it is safe to say that American public sentiment is strongly in favor of this action. It is to be hoped that the next national administration, whether Democratic or Republican, will be marked by this needed enlargement of the Cabinet, and that an able and representative business man shall be named to the secretaryship of the new department.

HOPING FOR PEACE.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the United States Government's declaration of amnesty to the Filipinos may result in the surrender of Aguinaldo and the laying down of arms by the native forces still in revolt against American control of the Philippine archipelago.

Should these conditions be brought about it ought then to be comparatively easy for the Civil Commission to establish such a Government in the Philippines as would tend to convince the natives that they were not to be subjected to the tyranny which marked the rule of Spain. A wise and fair recognition of the claims of the better class of Filipinos to take an official part in the Government would materially help to create a spirit insuring tranquility. There is no good reason why this recognition should not be extended to them.

The American people will hail with the sincerest joy the termination of war in the Philippines. They have deplored from the beginning the ghastly sacrifices made necessary by this war. If the Philippines are to be permanently held by this Government, they hope such a measure of home rule may be devised as shall shield the States from the grave charge of resorting to monarchical means in the treatment of the

new territories under the American flag. They will certainly be resentful of a policy that shall place the Philippines under carpet-bag control.

Owing to this deep national solicitude for something like a just settlement of the Philippine problem there will be a profound interest manifested in Philippine developments following the United States Government's declaration of amnesty. The time is eagerly looked for when it shall be possible to withdraw the greater part of the American army now in the Philippines, and to establish a civil government with the consent of the Philippine people.

FIT MATES.

The candidates of the Republican party are well matched. With all respect to two estimable gentlemen, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt are both posers. They are as stay in the parts they assume as if they were veritably of the sock and buskin.

Mr. McKinley in his very physiognomy reflects the ambiguity of the platform on which he stands—indifferent, indeterminate, inexpressive. The candidate and the platform alike present nothing to the American citizen which will tell definitely of future policies. The silence and mystery of the Sphinx lie behind the fair seeming of both.

How fitting and proper, therefore, that the one candidate for the vice presidency whose candidacy was tainted with insincerity and hypocrisy should have been nominated. The Governor of New York, like Caesar of old, protested and protested that he would not accept the honor thrust on him, yet, with all his refusing, was careful not to say no, when no would have been final.

There is no need to dispute the admirable qualities of Roosevelt. These columns have more than once made place for words of honest praise. Yet in the light thrown upon his character in Philadelphia this week, it is impossible not to admit he is of a very common mold after all. His professions that he yielded against his own desires are negated by the recited record of his acts, for in the very midst of his declining he seems to have been covertly begging for support.

The work is done and Republicans may at least boast that the ticket gives no lie to the professions of the platform, while the platform embodies no affront to the candidates. The party stands consistently for two great moral principles. Gauged either by its declaration of principles or the personnel of its ticket, it is equally insincere and inexpressive.

LESSON OF A FIRE.

The fire in one of the buildings of the City Poorhouse should serve to remind the people of St. Louis of the present condition of the temporary City Hospital, and of the possible result of a fire there such as occurred in the Poorhouse. The way in which the emergency was met in the Poorhouse, the extinction of the fire by an emergency fire brigade without the co-operation of the Fire Department, the prompt and complete rescue of the inmates, argues that in the eleemosynary institutions clustered together in the southwestern part of the city there is no immediate danger, although, if funds were available, all of those institutions should be housed in more spacious fireproof structures.

In the City Hospital, however, the danger of loss of life should be once again headway there is imminent. The winding, intricate labyrinth of halls, the inflammable construction of the building, the winding stairways, the doors opening in or out at the fancy of an antebellum architect, the helpless condition of a large portion of the inmates, the unfamiliarity with the building, all conspire to make the conditions at the City Hospital threatening. If a fire such as was extinguished without panic or loss of life at the Poorhouse occurred in the City Hospital, there would be serious trouble.

These reflections add to the reactions of the plan to obtain funds for a City Hospital by disposing of the Union Market. If this sale were accomplished promptly, St. Louis might within a year have a modern, fireproof hospital built on the pavilion plan, drawn up by the Hospital Commission, on the site of the old City Hospital. At least so much of the hospital could be completed in a year that the present building could be abandoned and the danger that impends on the city removed.

The argument advanced against the proposed sale, that perhaps St. Louis needs a Union Market, and that, even though the present market is in a bad location, the money from its sale should be invested in a new Union Market on a site better adapted to market purposes, loses all weight when the necessity for a market is compared with the necessity for a City Hospital.

St. Louis now has a good offer for the Union Market site. The city had a good offer once from a wealthy St. Louisan for the old City Hall site. The city, not realizing its opportunity, declined it. Later, when the city awoke to the advantages of a sale on those terms, the opportunity had passed. The St. Louisan declined to buy the property on his former terms.

In municipalities, as in private life, advantage is gained by recognizing and seizing opportunities as they present themselves. St. Louis has a chance now to exchange the Union Market for a new City Hospital. The need for a City Hospital is known. There is no need for a big market on Broadway and Morgan street.

SUPPRESSING NOISE.

When Chicago first opened her crusade for the suppression of noise, it was regarded as a joke. Since the passage and enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting unnecessary and intolerable noises, the crusade has taken on a different aspect, and a number of other cities, St. Louis among the number, can with advantage keep a watchful eye fixed on Chicago's experiment.

A big city has, under the best conditions, a large variety of noises calculated to drive a nervous person into prostration. Street cars, with their clang of bells and clatter of brakes and wheels, and wagons rattling over granite streets make noises that are nerve-racking, even if necessary. Any number of noises, however, all the air of a big city which are nerve-racking without being necessary. The cry of vendors of various wares, the ringing of milkmen's bells, the whistle of the chestnut roaster, are unnecessary and annoying. A city would be a better place to live in if they were wanting.

Chicago has classified her noises as tolerable, intolerable and necessary. Against the intolerable noises Chicago is waging a war. The barking of dogs, the yowling of cats and the merry midnight song of the belated citizen are among the noises which Chicago's police are laboring to eliminate.

There seems to be no encroaching on personal rights, no savor of sumptuary legislation in such a law. The man who makes an unnecessary annoying noise encroaches on his neighbor's rights, and the community can interfere. St. Louis should observe Chicago's experiment, and, if the medicine works well with the dog, St. Louis should follow.

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GOOD FOR DEMOCRACY.

Governor Roosevelt's friends have excellent reason for their confessed fear that his nomination for the vice presidency, removing him from the field as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in his State, will result in the loss of New York in the November elections.

It is unquestionably true that Senator Platt's crafty forcing of the vice presidential nomination on Roosevelt was for the distinct purpose of getting rid of a man who threatened to block Platt's game for corporation control of affairs in New York. With Roosevelt now eliminated from New York politics it is reasonably certain that Platt's machine will nominate for Governor a candidate whose subservience to corporation influence is beyond doubt. This action, it is claimed by Roosevelt's friends, means the sure defeat of the Republican ticket in New York.

Senator Platt's venal yearning to break the Hanna slate in Philadelphia was also an element in his masterly plot to compel the naming of Roosevelt as President McKinley's running mate. Under the impulse of these desires the "Easy Boss" has committed the national organization of his party to what promises to be a disastrous blunder. There is little ground for surprise that Hanna should be keenly chagrined at the success of Platt's trickery and that Roosevelt himself should fear the worst as the result of the vice presidential honors now thrust upon him.

The New York Democracy should be stimulated to extraordinary exertions by the state of affairs thus created. Roosevelt as a Vice Presidential nominee makes but a faint appeal to New York. His election would probably mean only that he was thus the more effectively sidetracked as a Presidential candidate for 1904. The Platt machine will dominate the Republican campaign in New York now. Aggressive and enthusiastic Democratic work will ensure the smashing of the Platt machine and the winning of the State as well for the Democratic national ticket.

The Republican platform should have gone on to explain whether the Filipinos who are skulking in the fastnesses of Luzon, dodging American bullets and bayonets, are included in the "ten millions of the human race" to whom "was given a new birth of freedom."

The Republican party overlooked one chance for producing a vast burst of enthusiasm in its convention when its Resolutions Committee failed to insert a Louisiana Purchase World's Fair plank in the platform.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt declares that the Republican Convention was the most orderly of its size she had ever seen. It is not impossible that Mrs. Catt considers "enthusiasm" to be a synonym for "disorder."

Every St. Louisan can strike a blow for his home city by keeping a sharp lookout for and reporting to the proper authorities any of his friends who have been overlooked by the census enumerators.

"Public men as well as matinee idols attract feminine admiration," says an actress discussing national conventions. It might be added that they do so without attracting masculine derision.

When the new campaign cry of "Teddy, Teddy, Rough and Ready" is lifted it will necessitate awkward explanations as to why somebody doesn't see fit to yell a little bit for McKinley.

Now that the machine convention has had its say in Philadelphia, the convention of the people will meet in Kansas City and take action to insure that what the machine says doesn't go.

"I'll do nothing and say nothing until I've conferred with you," Roosevelt now promises Hanna. Until now the American people have not seen Teddy in this character of puppet to a Boss.

When the Republican platform speaks of President McKinley as "firm in action," it seems to forget completely the chocolate cake backbone he showed on the Porto Rican tariff.

Maybe the proclamation of amnesty to the Filipinos will terminate their insurrection just in time to release our troops for service in China.

No mention whatever of Porto Rico is contained in the Republican platform. "Least said, soonest mended," is a good motto in such a case.

In forcing Roosevelt's nomination as a tail to the McKinley kite, Platt and Quay certainly stood McKinley's Boss on his head.

In the case of old Dowager Empress An of China, the whole world will agree that one woman can stir up no end of trouble.

The hardest task before the Republican Convention was diluting its business to spread over three days.

The position to which the Republicans have nominated Roosevelt sits him like the skin fits a baked apple.

Mark Hanna is a great bluffer, but he knows how to lay down his hand gracefully when his bluff is called.

It's McKinley and Roosevelt—with the accent on the Roosevelt.

Summer's Song.
 The voice of summer
 Is a singing voice
 In its laughing notes
 All things rejoice
 Of the open world
 Sweet summer time
 And happy is the soul
 Where its music dwells
 The song of summer
 Is a woodland song
 All nature's joys
 To strains belong
 And the heart is light
 With the season's grace
 When the song of summer
 Finds a singing place
 RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Degrees Conferred Upon Students in the Various Branches of Washington University.

MANY FINISHED WITH HONORS.

Miss Grace Hazard Received the Wayman Crow Medal for Most Satisfactory Progress in All Studies—Other Prizes.

The thirty-ninth annual commencement of Washington University took place last night at the Odeon. Degrees were conferred upon the students of the various branches of the university, who had completed their courses and qualified by passing the oral examinations. The Odeon was well filled with relatives and friends of the graduates and patrons of the university. As in former years, all the students who received degrees and most of the faculty, wore caps and gowns.

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